

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1061

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1738.

1069.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



S I was Yesterday coming thro' a Court in the City, I was almost stunn'd with the repeated Cries of *Buy a New Almanack, Buy a New Almanack*; and, on Enquiry, I found it was the Day of their general Publication.

The Sound had taken such hold of my Ears, that when I came home it returned to my Senses several Times, and put me upon the following Reflections.

The Use of a Calendar, or Almanack, is of very great Antiquity; the Art of *Star-gazing* being generally agreed to have commenced as soon as Man could look upwards; and, after the Discovery of the Benefits of reducing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies into a Compass not too big for the Pocket, every Person of the least Genius, became ambitious of being a *Sky-carrier*, which was found to be attended with this considerable Advantage, that should the Evening prove so cloudy as to let us see neither Planet, Sign, nor Constellation, we could, by pulling out our Pocket-Cases, easily know what they were doing behind the Curtain.

This Taste for *Astronomy* was observed, by the ancient Philosophers, to prevail so universally among People of all Ranks, that they thought there could not be a more expeditious Means found for publishing their moral Sentiments, than by spreading them among the Calculations of the *Astronomers*, which were sure to be looked into, when probably dry Morality alone might lie neglected: — This Method prevailed long; before the Politicians of different Countries took the Hint, and always dispensed in the *Cælestial* *Almanacks*, a Portion of such Doctrines as were judged beneficial to the State, while the Computer took Care to interperse such Observations as he found agreeable to the Genius of his Readers; so that, along with the most inscrutable Predictions, we are sure to find strong Traces of the Taste of the People, for whose Meridian they were calculated; and (as I have no Occasion to go Abroad for Instances) Poor *Rex*, to this Day, is looked upon as our good old English Standard for *Physick, Food, and Recreation*; because he at first set out in that View, at a Time when naming a warm Cloak and thick Gloves in December, had so sensible an Influence, as to make his Readers loudly applaud his useful Penetration.

The Propbetick, in an Almanack, has a Style peculiar to itself, widely differing from any other kind of Writing; and tho' it is sometimes treated with Contempt by unthinking Readers, the more Profound gather innumerable Advantages and Improvements from the wholesome Cautions and deep-sought Informations convey'd to them in this humble Dress; inasmuch, that at the first Appearance of the Parties, which some Years ago subsisted among us, each Side immediately secured a *Courier from the Stars*, who never brought any thing opposite to their respective Views and Interests; which Spirit is endeavour'd to be preserved to this Time, and while Partridge rails at *Woden Images*, as if there was nothing else worth Mention, Parker, every here and there, breaths out, — *Down with the Rumps*.

But those are both old Distinctions, and of little Use now; and as we have yet among us the small Remains of Party, which has risen since either of these Almanacks commenced, and which never yet had one calculated for their Purposes, I have been thinking, that were such a Design properly executed by Mr. D'Anvers, or any other Oracle of the same Stamp, it might be attended with extraordinary Advantages to the whole Body; especially as it would agree so well with the Frugality necessary in any, but especially in a sinking Party, by furnishing each of their Friends, at so small a Price as Four-pence, with proper Anecdotes for the whole Year, and thereby save the constant Expence of Two-pence per Week for the *Craftsman*, supposing them possess'd of too much Common Sense to purchase any other Paper: And what would make such an Almanack cheaper and better than any yet published, would be its serving for every Year alike; so that one of them,

well bound up, must last longer than the Party can possibly subsist.

As neither Mr. D'Anvers, nor any of his Patrons, have yet made an Essay of this Kind, perhaps they will excuse my attempting, the best I can, to offer a faint Sketch of the Work I have pointed at; which, with their judicious Improvements, will undoubtedly answer all the Purposes to be wished for from it. To give it a Name they will certainly be most fond of, it may be called,

The PATRIOT ALMANACK.

JANUARY.

This Year begins with heavy Complaints of the Misfortunes attending the last, and a Proof, that the Times can never mend without growing better, which is absolutely impossible while some Men are out of Power.

About the 20th, will appear a Dissertation, to prove the Inconsistency of a Parliament with the British Constitution, — unless it were chosen from among L— B—'s own Friends.

On the 30th, expect a Quotation, full of Temper and Christian Moderation, from the Works of the indefatigable Mr. Luke Millbourn.

The Bishop who preaches the Fast Sermon must be abused himself, if he abuses not every Non-conformist in the Nation, for not preventing a Deed that was done long before they were born.

Twelfth-Night falling in this Month, Mr. D'Anvers will oblige the World with very modest Instructions for the Choice of King and Queen, in Hopes of a large Share of the Cake.

FEBRUARY.

Valentine's-Day, by the general Union of the Feathered World, gives a fine Opportunity of railing at every P—ce in the Universe, for not taking sufficient Care of his Political Spouse. — N. B. the Application must reach home, at all Events.

From the Custom of throwing at Cocks, endeavour to prove some other Birds are as fit for that Purpose; it being certain, that to knock off the Head of a Robin, who has annually flood a thousand Throws for several Years, would, by some old Sportsmen, be thought a greater Feast, than killing every Chanticleer in the Kingdom.

MARCH.

The Absurdity of a Land-Tax, ever since 1713, will afford some elaborate Essays; which must be followed by

A Demonstration of the Uselessness of a Mutiny-Bill, the Merit of Desertion, and the Absurdity of supporting a Naval or Military Force, while we are in Danger from none but our Enemies.

The high Winds will probably occasion some Wrecks on the British Coast, on which the People at St. J—s must be severely treated, if the Country Folk steal a Wreck in the Dark. — Be sure to say, the French do not say so; which will help to prove, how preferable the Pa—t of Paris, is to that of London.

APRIL.

The First of this Month must, by the help of sham Registers, the Agreement of Circumstances, the Calculation of Nativities, or, if these won't do, by some other Means, be proved the Birth-day of every Man who possesses any Employment under the Government.

Listen not to them, if our Enemies, by a bombast Method of Reasoning, should prove Mr. P. and St. J—n, to be literally St. George's Cross.

MAY.

As upon the Morn of this Month, several Milk-maids will be thrown down, it may afford us some Hope, that every body in Power will not stand for ever. — Up, Caleb.

A Letter from the Country, blames the Administration for so much wet Weather, and proves, that a green Field looks bald without Guns and dead Carkasses.

The Month will close with a Panegyrick on the

29th, in which nothing will be said relating to former Times.

JUNE.

A Conjunction at Twickenham, produces a Libel upon all who were not there.

Forget not the Tenth of this Month upon any Account: — Search for some wandering Prince in Persia, India, Japan, or Morocco, lest the People should too much reverence those near home, from the Benefits they enjoy under them.

Try what can be done with the Irish Hay-makers; they are ignorant and resolute, and of the right Faith for our Purposes; — Spittlefields Campaign might have been of Service, had any Leader had Courage enough to appear in the Field — 'Tis a piteous thing, that Men, who talk so boldly for War, are so fond of whole Bones.

JULY.

Some smart Sayings upon Reviews, and the Absurdity of having the Troops of any Nation appear in the Field, without killing and slaying — one another, if no Enemy be in Sight.

The Scandal of two Cheeks and a sound Skull, while Ball and Gunpowder, go at such moderate Prices.

Hot Work in the Country.

About this Time hope for a general Insurrection of Twenty Colliers, Tinners, or Weavers, to prevent a Reduction of their Wages; which must be charged upon the Conduct of the Adm—n, — if our Friends are not in by thence.

AUGUST.

A Death which once happen'd about the Beginning of this Month, will give room to enumerate every unavoidable Misfortune that has happened since, and to attribute them all to that Accident, without which, probably, Matters would by this Time have been in a very different Situation.

The Marching of the Peaceable Train'd Bands will, by their Want of military Discipline, demonstrate the Necessity we lie under of going to War, were it for no other Reason, than to teach them how to carry their Arms.

SEPTEMBER.

As London was once burnt down in this Month, let us not despair of putting it again in a Flame, tho' we have hitherto so long labour'd in vain.

As the Summer Fleets are now returning, it may not be amiss to mention, among our Importations, 50 Tons of Wooden Shoes from France.

Dismal Accounts of Affronts offer'd our Countrymen on the High Seas, for sailing with their Masts up.

OCTOBER.

The Beginning of this Month must swell with long, circumstantial Accounts of the Election of Patriot Mayors and Burgesses through the whole Kingdom, who would rather go to Rome than St. James's.

Cold Rain, and dirty Stockings on the Legs of Deputy Patriots, give abundant Cause to complain of the Times.

The Town begins to fill with F—s, since no wise Man will leave the Country, while honest St. J—n and P—e keep in it.

As near the 29th as possible, expect a Dissertation on the Abuse of Fur Gowns, and the great Damage sustain'd by a City, whose Magistrates prefer Peace and Tranquility, to Discord and Confusion.

NOVEMBER.

From the Difficulties *Faustus* surmounted to bring his Scheme so near Execution, the People may be told the Danger of driving Men of Spirit and Resolution to Extremities. —

Commend even the Revolution, if it will give an Opportunity of abusing our Superiors.

Queen Elizabeth being born in this Month, furnishes a good Opportunity of proving, in a pretended Character of that Princess, that as she was Good, all who succeeded her are under a Necessity of being otherwise.

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DECEMBER.

This Month is usher'd in with very serious Accounts (from all Parts of the Country, of the melancholy Prospect of the approaching Festival, from the great Scarcity of Wheat, which will inevitably enhance the Price of Plumb-Puddings, to the no small Injury of the old *Englisk* Rusticity. — O! for the Days of old *Harry*!

Christmas Gambols, and the Benefit of tumbling IN and OUT.

Let the Year end with Declarations, Threatenings, &c. that if the ensuing Year alter not, the *Face of Things* (i. e. of our Affairs) they will certainly remain as they are.

I had almost made an unpardonable Omission; but believe something like the following may serve for

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY.

	Years
Since the unfortunate Fall of the Schism Bill	24
Since Mr. P—y's Retreat from C—t	14
Since the Appearance of Mr. D'Anvers	13
Since the People listen'd to his Writings	10
Since the Hon. H. St. John, Esq; had Leave to return	12
Since he abus'd those who procur'd him that Leave	12
Since his close Conjunction with Mr. P—	9
Since the Whigs left them together	9
Since <i>Oldcastle's</i> Remarks were begun	9
Since they did any Service to the Author, or any Body else	9
Since the Screen was remov'd by L. H.	8
Since a Gentleman wrote a <i>Proper Reply</i>	8
Since he would have been wiser to have let it alone	8
Since the <i>Dissertation on Parties</i> appear'd, to prove England could not be England, without Dissension and Confusion	8
Since the Mob were encourag'd to interrupt the Business of Pa—t, and to assault the Members	5
Since a Noble Peer was abus'd for accepting an Employment in the Service of his Country	2
Since another was proved wiser than Solomon and <i>Socrates</i> put together, for resigning his—	2
Since the Memory of a Personage of the highest Worth and Distinction was treated with the lowest Scurrility	2
Since B—ke was canoniz'd by Pope Alexander	1

Notwithstanding the extraordinary Time and Trouble I have bestow'd on this Almanack, the Ingratitude of the Party is so generally known, that I expect no other Acknowledgment of my Service, than Mr. D'Anvers's telling me, with his usual Complaisance, that, in spite of all my Pretensions, he can easily prove I am no Conjuror.

I am, SIR,

Temple, Nov. 22. 1738.

Your humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

Last Saturday arrived a Mail from Holland, and Yesterday one from France.

Petersburg, Oct. 30. O. S.

WE hear that the Fortresses of Oczakow and Kinburn are demolished, and the Garisons gone into Winter Quarters; that Count Munich, who is not expected here till Christmas, has received 12,000 Recruits, and 14,000 Horses to remount the Cavalry; and that General Lascei is arrived with his Army near Bachmat, on the Frontiers of the Ukrain, towards Little Tartary. The Czarina has conferred a considerable Government upon the Prince of Hesse Hombourg, and created him a Velt Marshal. 'Tis said, that the Princess Trubetzkoy, whom he is shortly to marry, will bring him a Revenue of 50,000 Rubles per Annum.

Some Advices by the Dutch Mail from Italy say, the Corsican Malecontents have declared to the French General, that if his Master will accept of their Submission, they are ready to chuse him for their Sovereign; but, that otherwise, they hope he will not take it amiss if they elect another.

Paris, Nov. 22. O. S. According to Letters of the 8th ult. from Genoa, the Affairs of Corsica seem to be just at their Crisis; for they had Advice from Bastia, that the French General had made Proclamation, in the King's Name, requiring the Malecontents to apprehend the Baron de Neuhooff, and his Retinue, in case he was still upon the Island, and to deliver him up to the first Place where he might be kept in

safe Custody, on Pain of incurring his Majesty's Displeasure, and being all declared Rebels; and that if this be not performed in eight Days time, he (the General) threatens to send back the Treaty of Accommodation to the Court, and to proceed against them with Severity. The said General has also sent Drummers to the chief Lords with Copies of the said Proclamation, that they may not pretend Ignorance. Mean time one of our Commissary's was set out for Calvi and Ajaccio, with an Officer from the Genoeze Republick, to prepare Quarters for four fresh Battalions that are to be sent over to that Island, and to be followed by several others, if the Corsicans persist in their Obstinacy.

At the same time they write from Naples, that 'tis certainly believed there, that the Baron continues on board the Dutch Vessel in the Road.

P. S. The Letters from Genoa add, that the Emperor demands a considerable Sum of that Republick, by way of Contribution, for the War in Hungary.

Hamburg, Nov. 13. O. S. A very extraordinary Piece of News is spread here, of which we expect the Confirmation, viz. That the Russian Court has a Design to take 10,000 Prussians in their Pay, to be sent to the Assistance of the Emperor in Hungary: from whence they write, that the Baron de Stuterheim, General of the Saxon Troops there, is dead.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, Nov. 22. N. S. On the 21st, arrived the following Masters, viz. John Allen, from Copenhagen for Norway; John Boyde, from Glasgow for Stockholm; Richard Peacock, for London; Francis Minock, for Hull, both from Stockholm; and the George, Striting, from Newcastle for Copenhagen.

Those bound for the Baltick are sailed, with the Wind at N. W. whereby the outward bound remain.

Elfenour, Nov. 25. N. S. Since my last, the following Masters have arrived, viz. On the 22d, Thomas Cornish, from Copenhagen for Norway; On the 23d, Joseph Wilson, from London for Dantzick; On the 24th, James Haslie, from Greenock for Norkopen; On the 25th, Jonathan Fortune, from Newcastle for Copenhagen.

Those bound for the Baltick are sailed, with the Wind at N. W. whereby the outward bound remain.

Hamburg, Nov. 28. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the Johannes, Beckman; and the Lady Susanna, Van Creeken, from London; the —, Brooks, from Lisbon; the Mary and Sarah, Nummells; and the Adventure, Brandt, from Port l'Orient; and the —, Green, from Nants.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the —, Mulder, from London; the Lady Jane, Klein, from Port l'Orient.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 24. Wind W. by S. Remains the Chester Man of War; and the Addison, Wadge, for Port Mahon; the Hannah, Pearson; the Prince of Orange, Harris; the New Savanna, Talbot, for Gibraltar; the Samuel and James, Orrock, for New England; the St. Elizabeth, Campbell; the Charming Betty, Dickson; and the Middlesex, Wood, for Jamaica; the Johnson, Crockatt; and the Parnassus, Johnson, for Ireland and Jamaica; the Worcester, Maxwell, for Valentia; the William and Elizabeth, Sillibum, for Rouen; the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee; the Braganza, Lyon; and the St. George, Hart, for Lisbon; the Prince of Orange, Dunning, for Havre de Grace; the Zant, Whitwood, for Carthage; the Richard and Ann, Blackston, for Venice; the Prince William, Flemming, for St. Sebastians; and the Harriot and Theodosia, Read, for Virginia. Arrived the Armstrong, Armstrong, from Jamaica; the Mercury, Tomlinson; and the Mercury, Toone, from Antigua; the Wittington, Noble, from Barbados; and the —, Finch, from Virginia.

Deal, Nov. 25. Wind S. S. E. The Man of War and the outward bound Ships remain in the Downs as per last. Came down since, the Henry, Royal, for Lisbon; the Unity, Stevenson, for Santa Cruz. Arrived the —, Hall, from Virginia; the Aaron, Hughs, from Montserrat; the Mary, Bewick, from Jamaica; the St. Peter, Stevens, from Malaga; the —, Camplin, from Maryland; a Ship from Leghorn, Name unknown; and the Britannia, Fane, from New England.

Gravesend, Nov. 25. Passed by the Sea Nymph, Harman; and the St. Ann, Blankett, from Jamaica; the Princess of Wales, King; and the Judith, Hol-

land, from Barbados; the Pretty Betty, Revely, from Denia; the Milner, Chambers; and the Gould Pink, Prifwick, from Maryland; the Nessor, Everard, from Denia; and the Robert, Allison, from Villa Vitisia.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Greyhound, Bethune, from Danrick for London, at Gessle.

The Fox, Cumby; and the King of Portugal, King, from London at Lisbon. The last arrived there the 21st Inst. N. S. from whence the *Rolo*, Capt. Windham, was to sail in 3 or 4 Days for England.

L O N D O N.

They write from Antigua of the 2d of October, that three Days before a Sloop arrived there from St. Christopher's, and brought Advice of two Ships having been forced ashore there by a second Hurricane, on or about the 16th of September; one the Rainbow of Bristol from Guiney, and the other the Antelope of Boston in New England, Matthew Couzens, Master, bound for London. A Schooner was also lost: But that the other Ships rid it out. They had no News of the Small Craft, which put to Sea on the 18th of August, in the preceding Hurricane. A Ship, whose Sugars were washed out without any Person on board her, had been towed into Tortola, said to be the Brunswick, late Captain Nevins; and Part of a Lute Stern'd new Ship, had been seen among the Islands to Leeward of Antigua, fear'd to be the Diamond, Captain Martin; they were both bound from St. Christopher's to London, and put to Sea in the Hurricane the 18th of August the former with about 230, and the latter with near 500 Hogheads of Sugar; one Letter says, that Captain Martin's Ship was lost on the back of Porto Rico.

On Friday last the Hon. Sir Charles Turner, one of the Four Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, died suddenly at Houghton, the Seat of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, and will be succeeded in that Post by the eldest Son of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor.

Sir Robert Walpole will be in Town on Wednesday next.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's. The Sword of State was carried before his Majesty to and from Chapel by the Right Hon. the Lord Onslow.

There was a splendid Appearance of the Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, the Court being out of Mourning on the Death of the late Queen.

BANKRUPTS.

Roger Williams, of Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant and Chapman.

Roger Williams, of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, and Jeremiah Wilder, of Cheadside, London, Merchants and Partners.

William Rous, of London, Merchant.

Thomas Willmor, of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, Lighterman.

John Bishop, late of Aylesbury, in the County of Buckingham, Victualler and Chapman.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 11 36 | 00 00

Bank Stock 142 1-half to 3-4ths India 175
1-half. South Sea 103 7-8ths. Old Annuity 112
7-8ths. New ditto 111 7-8ths to 112. Three
per Cent. 103 to 3-8ths to 1-half. Seven per
Cent. Loan 112 to 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto
101 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 108 to 1-4th.
London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 14 India
Bonds 61. 16s. to 17s. Prem. South Sea ditto
21. 13s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 7s. 6d.
Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 1-half Premium
English Copper 31. 15s. Wealth ditto 15s.
Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th
per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per
Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

Westminster-Bridge Office, November 15, 1738.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners
appointed for building a Bridge from the City of
Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surrey,
are to meet at their Office in Duke-street, Westminster,
on Wednesday the 29th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the
Forenoon.